The name of the author is familiar to those who are at all convergant with the Anti-Slavery movement. He was born in Kentucky, where he resided on a plantation until he was five or six years old. His master then removed to Missouri, occuprings farm in a beautiful and fertile valley, near Missouri River. Here the slaves were put to work under a wretch of an overseer, whose harshness and cruelty made their lives intolerable. At an early age, William was separated from his mother, who was retained as one of the fieldhands, while he was employed as a servant in the medical office of his master, who was a physician as well as a planter. When about ten years of age, he had a taste of the bitterness of Slavery, which he never forgot. He heard the cries of his mother, as she was flogged by the negrodriver for being a few minutes late in reaching the field. His blood ran cold at the sound, and he wept aloud; but he could, of course, afford no aid to the helpless victim. When he was twelve years old, his master removed to St. Louis, and having more slaves than he wanted for his own use, he let out William to a sporting tavern keeper. This man was a real specimen of "the fancy"-a horse. racer, cock-fighter, gambler, and a drunkard into the bargain. The young slave found it impossible to stand the treatment which he received, and ran away. He fled to the forest a few miles from St. Louis. He had been in the woods but a short time when he heard the baying of blood hounds. Aware of their ferocious nature, he took refuge in a tree, to save himself from being torn to pieces. The hounds were soon at the trunk of the tree, where they remained howling and barking until the pursuers came up. The slave was called down, tied, and taken home. On his arrival, he was fastened up in a smokehouse, whipped till the vindictive spirit of his master was satisted, and then smoked with tobacco-stems. This process was called "Virginia play." Sometime after he was hired by a slavetrader named Walker, and was made superintendent of the gangs of slaves that were taken to the New-Orleans market. In this capacity he made one or two voyages down the Mississippi, gaining fresh experience of the horrors of slavery. He was at length induced to run away, in hope of reaching the free States. But after traveling ten nights and hiding in the woods during the day, he was secured by a gang of negro-hunters, chained and handcuffed, and taken back to St. Louis. Changing owners once or twice, he again resolved to become free. He was assisted in his attempt by a benevolent Quaker, whom he fell in with after his escape, and from whom he took the name by which he is now known.

Having gained the freedom for which he longed, he made rapid progress in intellectual and moral improvement. In the spring of 1844, he ecame an agent of the Western New-York Anti-Slavery Society, and in 1849 embarked for Europe as a delegate to the Paris Peace Conference. "The reception of Mr. Brown at the Peace Congress, in Paris, was most flattering. He admirably maintained his reputation as a public speaker. His brief address upon that 'war spirit of America which holds in bondage nearly four millions of his brethren,' produced a profound sensation. At its conclusion the speaker was warmly greeted by Victor Hugo, the Abbé Duguerry, Emile de Girardin, Richard Cobden, and every man of note in the assembly. At the soirce given by M. de Tocqueville, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the other fêtes given to the members of the Congress, Mr. Brown was received with marked atention." Returning to England, he was met with a hearty welcome by some of the most eminent philanthropists of that country. Here he decided to maintain himself by public lecturing and other literary labors. In this course he was highly successful. He remained in England five years, "and during his sojourn there traveled above twenty-five thousand miles through Great Britain, addressed more than one thousand public meetings, lectured in twenty-three mechanics' and literary institutions, and gave his services to many of the benevolent and religious societies on the comeion of their anniversary meetings."

The sume before us is filled with notices his part tours, sketches of celebrated people, and remarks on English society in general. From the extracts which we are about to give, it will be seen that he holds a ready pen, keeps his eyes open on his travels, and knows as well how to ear himself on all occasions as if only the purest Caucasian blood ran in his veins. Without respect to its authorship, the volume is far superior to the ordinary run of books of foreign travel. Let our readers judge from a few specimens:

A PUGITIVE SLAVE AT M. DE TOCQUEVILLE'S

The day after the close of the Congress, the delegates and their friends were invited to a soirce by M. de Tocqueville, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to take place on the next evening (Saturday); and, as my colored face and curly hair did not prevent my getting an invitation, I was present with the rest of my peace brethren.

place on the nest evening (Saturday); and, as my colored face and only hair didnot prevent my getting an invitation. I was precent with the rost of my peace brethren.

Had I been in America, where color is considered a crime, I would not have been seen at such a gathering, unless as a servant. In company with several delegates, we left the Bediord Hotel for the mansion of the Minister of Foreign Affairs; and, on arriving, we found a file of soldiers drawn up before the gate. This did not seen much like peace: however, it was merely done in honor of the company. We entered the building through massive doors, and resigned ourselves into the hands of good-looking waiters in white wigs; and, after our names were duly announced, were passed from room to room, till I was presented to Madam de Tocqueville, who was standing near the center of the large drawing-room, with a bouquet in her hand. I was about passing on, when the gentleman who introduced me intimated that I was an "American slave." At the announcement of this fact, the distinguished lady extended her hand and gave me a cordal welcome, at the same time saying, "I hope you feel yourself free in Paris." Having accepted an invitation to a seat by the lady's side, who has evered of all observers." I recognized, among many of my own countrymen who were graing at me, the American Consul, Mr. Walsh. My position did not improve his looks. The company present on the usuad to fifteen hundred. Among these were the embassadors from the different countries represented at the Prench metropolis, and many of the citize of Paris. One could not but be interested with the difference metropolis, and many of the citize of Paris. One could not but be interested with the difference metropolis, and many of the citize of Paris. One could not but be interested with the difference in dres, looks and manners of the state of Paris. One could not but be interested with the difference in dres, looks and manners of the state of Paris. One could not but be interested with the difference in

The soirce passed off satisfactorily to all parties; and by 12 o'clock I was again at my botel,

The seirce passed off satisfactorily to all parties; and by 12 e'clock I was again at my botel.

Interview With Berranger.

After visiting the Cobelins, passing through its many rooms, seeing here and there a half-finished piece of tapestry, and meeting a number of the members of the lete Peace Congress, who, like myself, had remained behind to see more of the beauties of the French capital than could be seen during the Convention week, I accepted an invitation to dine with a German gentleman at the Palais Royal, and was goon reveiling amid the luxuries of the table. I was glad that I had gone to the Palais Royal, for here I had the honor of an introduction to M. Beranger, the poet; and, aithough I had to converse with him through an interpreter, I enjoyed his company very much. "The people's poet," as he is called, is apparently about seventy years of age, baid on the top of the head, and rather corpulent, but of active look, and in the enjoyment of good health. Few writers in France have done better service to the cause of political and religious freedom than Pierre Jean de Beranger. He is the danutless friend and advocate of the down-trodden poor and oppressed, and has often incurred the displeasure of the Government by the arrows that he has thrown into their camp. He felt what he wrote; it came straight from his heart, and went directly to the hearts of the people. He expressed himself strongly opposed to Slavery, and said: "I don't see how the Americans can reconcile Slavery with their professed love of freedom." Dinner out of the way, a walk through the different apartments, and a stroll over the court, and I bade adieu to the Palais Royal, satisfied that I should partake of many worse dinners than I had helped to devour that day.

ENGLISH LARORING CLASSES.

ENGLISH LABORING CLASSES.

The people of the United States know nothing of the real condition of the laboring classes of England. The peasants of Great Britain are always spoken of as belonging to the soil. I was taught in America that the English laborer was no better off than the slave upon a Carolina rice-field. I had seen the slaves in Missouri buddled together, three, feur, and even five families in a single room, not more than fifteen by twenty-five feet square, and I expected to see the same in England. But in this I was disappointed. After visiting a new house that the doctor was building, he took us into one of the cottages that stood near the road, and gave us an opportunity of seeing, for the first time, an English peasant's cot. We entered a low, whitewashed room, with a stone floor that showed an admirable degree of cleanness. Before us was a row of shelves filled with earthen dishes and pewter spoons, glittering as if they had just come from under the hand of a woman of taste. A "Cobden loaf" of bread, that had just been left by the baker's boy, lay upon an oaken table which had been much worn away by the scrabbing-brush; while just above lay the old family Bible, that had been handed down from father to son, until its possession was considered of almost as great value as its contents. A half-open door, leading into another room, showed us a clean bed; the whole presenting as fine a picture of neatness, order and comfort, as the most fastidious tasto could wish to see. No occupant was present, and therefore I inspected everything with a greater degree of freedom. "In front of the cottage was a small grasplot, with here and there a bed of flowers, cheated out of its share of sunshine by the tall holly that had been planted near it." As I looked upon the home of the laborer, my thoughts were with my enslaved countrymen. What a difference, thought I, there is between the tillers of the soil in England and America! There could not be a more complete refutation of the assertion that the English laborer ENGLISH LABORING CLASSE

between the tillers of the soil in England and America! There could not be a more complete refutation of the assertion that the English laborer is no better off than the American slave, than the scenes that were then before me. I called the attention of one of my American friends to a beautiful rose near the door of the cot, and said to him. "The law that will protect that flower will also guard and protect the hand that planted it." He knew that I had drunk deep of the cup of slavery, was aware of what I meant, and merely nodded his head in reply.

VISIT TO HARRIET MARTINEAU.

My last left me under the hospitable roof of Harriet Martineau. I had long had an invitation to visit this distinguished friend of our race, and as the invitation was renewed during my tour through the north. I did not feel disposed to decline it, and thereby lose so favorable an opportunity of meeting with one who had written so much in behalf of the oppressed of our land. About a mile from the head of Lake Windermere, and immediately under Wonsfell, and encircled by mountains on all sides except the south-west, lies the picturesque little town of Ambleside; and the brightest spot in the place is "The Knoll," the residence of Miss Martineau.

We reached "The Knoll" a little after night-fall, and a cordial shake of the hand by Miss M., who was waiting for us, trumpet in hand, soon assured us that we had met with a warm friend.

It is not my intention to lay open the scenes of domestic life at "The Knoll," nor to describe the social parties of which my friends and I were partakers during our sojourn within the hostitable walls of this distinguished writer; but the name of Miss M. is so intimately connected with the Anti-Slavery movement by her early writings, and those have been so much admired by the friends of the slave in the United States, that I deem it not at all out of place for me to give my readers some idea of the slave in the United States, that I deem it not at all out of place for me to give my readers some idea of the slave

the home of genius and of taste.

The room usually occupied by Miss M., and where we found her on the evening of our arrival, is rather small, and lighted by two large windows. The walls of this room were also decorated with prints and pictures, and on the mantle shelf were some models in terra cotta of Italian groups. On a circular table lay casts medallions, and some very choice water-color terra cotta of Italian groups. On a circular table lay casts, medallions, and some very choice water-color drawings. Under the south window stood a small table covered with newly-opened letters, a portfolio, and several new books, with here and there a page turned down, and one with a paper-knife between its leaves, as if it had only been half read. I took up the last-mentioned, and it proved to be the "Life and Poetry of Hartley Coleridge," son of S. T. Coleridge. It was just from the press, and had, a day or two before, been forwarded to her by the publisher. Miss M. is very deaf, and always carries in her left hand a trumpet; and I was not a little surprised on learning from her that she had never enjoyed the sense of smell, and only on one occasion the sense of taste, and that for a single moment. Miss M. is loved with a sort of idolatry by the people of Ambleside, and especially the poor, to whom she gives a course of lectures every winter gratuitously. She finished her last course the day before our arrival. She was much pleased with Ellen Craft, and appeared delighted with the story of herself and husband's escaps from Slavery, as related by the latter, during the recital of which I several times saw the silent tear stealing down her cheek, and which she tried in vain to hide from us.

When Craft had finished she exclaimed, "I would that every woman in the British Empire could hear that tale as I have, so that they might know how their own sex was treated in that boasted land of liberty." It seems strange to the people of this country, that one so white and so ladylike as Mrs. Craft should have been a slave, and forced to leave the land of her nativity and seek an asylum in a foreign country.

THOMAS CARLYLE.

THOMAS CARLYLE.

After remaining more than five hours in the great temple I turned my back upon the richly-laden stalls, and left the Crystal Paisce. On my return home I was more fortunate than in the morning, inasmuch as I found a seat for my friend and myself in an omnibus. And even my ride in the close omnibus was not

portance; but generally takes commonplace thoughts and events, and tries to Capress them in stronger and statelier language than others. He holds no communion with his kied, but stands alone, without make or fellow. He is like a solitary peak, all access to which is cut off. He exists not by sympathy, but by antipathy. Mr. Carlyle seems chiedly to try how he shall display his own powers, and astonish mankind by starting new trains of speculation, or by expressing old ones so as not to be understood. He cares little what he says so as he can say it differently from others. To read his works, is one thing; to understand them, is another. If any one thinks that I exaggrate, let him sit for an hour over "Sartor Resartus," and if he does not rise from its pages, place his three or four dictionsaries on the shelf and say I amright. I promise never again to say a word against Thomas Carlyle. He writes one page in favor of reform, and ten against it. He would hang all prisoners to get rid of them; yet the inmates of the prisons and "work houses are better off than the poor." His heart is with the poor; yet the blacks of the West Indies should be taught that if they will not raise sugar and cotton by their own free will, "Quashy should have the whip applied to him." He frowns upon the reformatory speakers upon the boards of Exeter Hall; yet he is the prince of reformers. He hates herees and assassins; yet Cromwell was an angel, and Charlotte Corday a saint. He scorns everything, and seems to be tired of what he is by nature, and tries to be what he is not."

Mr. Brown returned to this country last Sep-Mr. Brown returned to this country last Sep

tember, arriving at Philadelphia by the "City of Manchester" steamer. He soon found himself ill at case in this "land of the free." Walking through Chestnut-st., in company with two of his fellow-passengers, he hailed an omnibus, wishing to ride for a short distance. "It immediately stopped, and the white men were furnished with seats, but I was told that 'We don't allow niggers to ride in here.' It so happened that these two persons had ridden in the same car with me from London to Liverpool. We had put up at the same hotel at the latter place, and had crossed the Atlantic in the same steamer. But as soon as we touch the soil of America we can no longer ride in the same conveyance, no longer eat at the same table, or be regarded with equal justice by our thin-skinned democracy." We do not wonder that he vents his indignation in a gush of rather high-flown expressions: "I had partaken of the hospitality of noblemen in England, had sat at the table of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs; I had looked from the strangers' gallery down upon the great legislators of England, as they sat in the House of Commons; I had stood in the House of Lords when Her Britannic Majesty prorogued her Parliament; I had eaten at the same table with Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Charles Dickens, Eliza Cook, Alfred Tennyson, and the son-in-law of Sir Walter Scott; the omnibuses of Paris, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Liverpool, had stopped to take me up: I had often entered the 'Caledonia,' Bayswater, ' 'Hammersmith,' 'Chelsea,' 'Blue-bell, and other omnibuses that rattle over the pavements of Regent-st., Cheapside, and the west end of London-but what mattered that? My face was not white, my hair was not straight; and, therefore, I must be excluded from a seat in a third-rate American omnibus. Slavery demanded that it should be so. I charge this prejudice to the Pro-Slavery pulpits of our land, which first set the example of proscription by erecting in their churches the 'negro pew.' I charge it to that hypocritical profession of democracy which will welcome fugitives from other countries, and drive its own into exile. I charge it to the recreant sons of the men who carried on the American revolutionary war, and who come together every Fourth of July to boast of what their fathers did, while they, their sons, have become associated with bleedhounds, to be put at any moment on the track of the fugitive slave."

DISCOURSES ON TRUTH; DELIVERED IN THE CHAPEL OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE. By JAMES H. THORN-WELL, D. D. 12mo; pp 328. Robert Carter & Broz. In a style of classic dignity, the author of this volume discusses several of the practical aspects of moral truth, in connection with the leading doctrines of reli-gion. It is not his aim to plunge into the depths of abstract speculation—aithough he shows a familiar acquaintance with the course of philosophic inquiry, both in ancient and modern times—but to present the idea of duty in the various lights adapted to an educated audience. His comments on the shallow em-piricism of Paley are especially valuable. He presents that most superficial of ethical writers in contras with the ancient sages. "There is a tenfold nearer approximation to the teachings of the Bible in Aristotle than there is in Plato-more affinity with the Gospel in Cicero than in the whole tribe of utilitarisns." This sentence may, in some sense, be taken as the key-note to the volume, which is equally remarkable for its chaste elegance of diction, and for the purity and elevation of its views.

The Know-Nothing. (12tno. pp. 347. John P. Jewett & Co. Sold by Sheldon, Lamport & Co.)
The social and philanthropic aspects of the 'Know-Nothing' Order are here illustrated through the medium of a fictitious narrative. It is represented as a grand moral movement, "having a pure patriotism inscribed on its banner, and throwing itself into the contest between virtue and vice." The political programme of the organization is not definitely stated We presume the title of the volume will challenge more general curiosity than any fascinations of the

We have received from Bangs, Brother & Co., a London copy of THACKERAY'S new Christmas story entitled The Rose and the Ring. It is in Mr. Michael Angelo Titmarsh's raciest style of juvenile writing, with inimitably funny illustrations by the author.

NEW EAST INDIA COMPANY.

Under this title The St. Louis Daily Intelligencer tells us that a scheme is in agitation there to open a direct trace between St. Louis, China, India, etc., acroes the continent, by means of asemi-weekly overland stage and transportation line between some point on the Missouri River and the Pacific Ocean. Such a line, it is calculated, could be maintained for a year on a capital of \$500,000, with all the conveniences that may be had on any stage-route in the Union; and in order to insure this, it is proposed to have permanent stations, not over thirty miles apart, along the whole way, with everything to render the traveler comfortable. The revenue of the enterprise would be derived from stage fare, mail contracts, freightage of gold dust, and other commodities brought from the Pacific, including teas, silks and spices from China and India. This undertaking seems a gigantic one, when we contemplate the immense wilderness intervening between St. Louis and the Pacific; but in these days we must not seem any thing impracticable, and we are therefore prepared to believe The Intelligencer when it assures us that the names and influence of citizens of St. Louis are already pledged to this scheme sufficiently to insure it a good reception by the public. Many things favor such an attempt the ensuing season. It is not the first of the kind projected. There is already a regular mail stage line in operation between Santa Fe and the Missouri frontier, and a plan for a stage line from California to St. Louis has been projected in San Francisco. Kansas Territory will next season be swarming with white settlers, and there are many there already. This part of the route will need no stations of the company's erection, as it will pass through a settled region. Then, too, the military force on the Plains will be largely augmented, new forts established on the emigrant trail, and a strong effort made to afford all requisite protection to travelers. Under this title The St. Louis Daily Intelligence

The Mormon settlements at the Salt Lake are no The Mormon settlements at the Salt Lake are now very convenient for all the purposes of a traveling or transportation route, and will furnish the Company with all needful supplies. The Carson Valley settlement is also useful as a recruiting place after the passage of the desert and before crossing the Sierra Nevada. Now, with these things all ready to their hands, the Company will not require a very large expenditure of money to establish the required stations in the intervening spaces. The maintenance of relays

of horses, and the pay of persons at the stations, would, however, form a large item. If such a fine be attempted with the capital stated, it would be an even of more than ordinary importance, leading, as it would, to the speedy settlement of the overland of the consequent building of a railroad to the Pacific. It would undoubtedly be the duty of the United States Government to lend such an undertaking all possible military aid, though with the present limited army that would not be much. It be a been repeatedly recommended to Congress, by successive heads of the War Department, that a chain of military posts should be established all along the overlan i emigrant route, for the protection of travelers. Had this been done, the opening of mail communications, and the establishment of stage lines by that route, would now have been accomplished. An appropriation for that purpose, by the present Congress, would be most opportune.

TERRIBLE CONFLAGRATION.

PENITENTIARY ON FIRE-GREAT DESTRUC-TION OF PROPERTY

PENITENTIARY ON FIRE—GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

Prom The Richmond Dispates, Dec. 2.

Between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock last night, the alarm bells were sounded, news flew through the city that the Penitentiary was on fire, and immediately thereafter the firemen, with their apparatus, were hurrying to the scene of conflagration. When we reached the ground, the north buildings, used as workshops, were enveloped in flames, and the wind blowing a stiff gale from the north, the main buildings, in which the prisoners were confined, were literally covered in one continued shower of falling sparks. Added to this awful scene, could be heard the screams of the prisoners, pitcously crying to be saved from the horrid death which seemed to await them.

In a short time hundreds of citizens gathered around the walls of the inciosure, and the fremen appeared with their machines, but it seemed impossible to get water. All was bustle and confusion, and no one knew what was best to be done. In the meantime Capt. Diamnock arrived with the State Guard; the firemen, by joining their hose, succeeded in getting two streams from the opposite hill, the prisonyard was entered, and the convicts being released from their cells and put to work, the cracking flames, after destroying all the workshops, began gradually to yield to the untiring assaults upon them, until the main building was released from its peril, and placed beyond danger.

We have never seen firemen work more zealously, nor to a better purpose, for without their aid the entire buildings must have been destroyed. As it is,

nor to a better purpose, for without their aid the en-tire buildings must have been destroyed. As it is, there are no houses left in which to employ the pris-

there are no houses left in which when all hopes of sav-oners at labor.

During the hight of the fire, when all hopes of sav-ing the main building had fled, the friends of Col. Morgan hastened into his appartments and removed his furniture, much of which was broken to pieces and otherwise damaged, in the efforts to save it. His

and otherwise damaged, in the efforts to save it. His loss will be heavy.

We understand that the fire began in the "weave"room," where the torch was doubtless applied by some of the prisoners, who had scarcely been locked up before the flames burst out. Last night was the first night in which the convicts have been made to labor this season, and a dear night it was for the State. What the amount of loss will be, it is impossible at this time to estimate; but it cannot fall much short of \$100.000.

The volunteer companies were ordered out by Gov. Johnsen, and at the time of going to press, several of them are on duty.

This is the second time the Penitentiary has been

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Ald. N. E. ELY, President, in the chair, and a quorum present.

Of S. L. H. Ward, for money due him in the matter of extending Canal-st. and widening Walker st., the amount \$2,399; of Julian Botts, foreman of Engine Company No. 38 for the entire premises No. 28 Annat. of the Company sue: of the contractor for removing ashes, &c., from the streets of the Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth, and Seventeenth Wards, complaining that the ordinance in relation to throwing ashes in the street is not observed; of the Trustees of Columbia College against the immediate extension of Park-place through their grounds [laid on table on motion of Ald. Blunt]; of John Milhan, to have his preperty restored to him, the same having been sold for taxes after he had paid the same; of Hose Company No. 36, for the occupation of a house in Wooster-st.; of citizens of the Thirty-second Council District against the payment of counsel-fees in the case of John Hartys. Geo. Elliott.

By Aid. BLUNT—That November 1, 1855, be the time fixed for the opening of Park place through College-green, and that the assessment for the same be collected at that time. Laid on the table.

INVITATIONS. To attend the first annual ball in honor of the Hon. Nicholas Seagrist, at Bloomingdale. Accepted. Of Engine Company No. 40, inviting the Common Council to attend their annual ball on the 14th inst. Accepted

cepted.

SOMINATIONS.

The Mayor renominated Elias L. Smith for the office of President of Croton Aqueduct Department, which was rejected by a vote of 14 to 6. The Mayor also nominated Jeremiah Towle for Clerk of the Seventh District Civil Court; also, Chas. Burdett and Asa Smith for Clerks in the new Police Court, and John Alwaise for "Clerk of Police." Laid on the table. The Receiver of Taxes nominated Alfred Vredenburgh for First Clerk in his office, in place of John P. Hone, recently appointed Deputy Receiver of Taxes. Adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From Controller Flagg, submitting the Sixth and Eighth-av. Railroad receipts for November, as fol-

Of the Chief Engineer, with complaint of Hose Co. No. 47 against Engine Co. No. 44, for rowdyism. Referred. Of E. L. Smith, President of the Croton Board, submitting the working plan for 1855. Laid on the submitting the working plan for 1855, table and ordered to be printed.

Concurring with the Board of Councilmen, to a Concurring with the Board of Councilmen, to ap-propriate \$125,000 in anticipation of the appropria-tion for 1855, for the Board of Education, to pay teachers salaries and other pressing claims. Adopted. By Ald. Kelly, that the property-clerk of the Second District Police Court furnish, forthwith, an Second District Police Court turnism, fortunian, an account of all property alleged to have been stolen within three months past, and what disposition has been made of the same, specifying all the particulars in each case. Adopted.

been made of the same, specifying all the particulars in each case. Adopted.

REFORTS ADOPTED.

To appoint John P. Hone Deputy Receiver of Taxes, in place of W. A. Darling, resigned. To appoint A. E. Baker a Commissioner of Deeds.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Ald. Brown, complaining that John B. Morrel, contractor for the sewer in Whitehall-st., did not relay the Russ pavement that he removed, about \$6,000 worth, in a proper manner. That Morrel placed the pavement back upon the area of the sewer in such a manner as eventually to destroy the whole of said pavement; and calling upon the Commissioner of Repairs and supplies to report whether he had given the contractor a certificate according to law. Adopted.

COMMUNICATION.

COMMUNICATION.
From GEO. G. GLEZIER, Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, in reference to the condition of Catharine Market, and other markets. Referred to Committee

Aid. MOTT moved to take up and adopt Thompson's plan for a new City Hall. Various motions were made and lost, and Ald. Mott. Voorhis, Howard, Williamson, and others, entered into a discussion on the subject. Aid. Williams wanted to recommit the report by the committee, to take into consideration other plans, which proposition was carried by 11 to 10. Adjourned to Monday.

On the Report of the Special Committee upon the new City Hall.

Ald. Mort moved that the report be accepted and the resolution adopted. THE NEW CITY HALL.

Ald. MOTT moved that the report be accepted and the resolution adopted.

The motion was seconded.

Ald. Howard demanded a separate vote on the plan and the material. He was ready to vote on the plan but not on the material.

A reading was called for.

Ald. HERRICK said he had an amendment to offer

to report of the presentor of a resolution requiring that full specifications in detail, giving every particular, should be furnished by Mr. Tompson before any contract was made. [Carried.]
Ald. HERRICK moved to strike out the resolution directing application to be made to the Legislature to appoint three Commissioners, to superintend the

Aid. WM. TUCKER thought the resolution an impor-

Aid. WM. TUCKER thought the resolution an impor-tant one; otherwise, as shown by experience, struc-tures erected without a Commission, would be a dis-grace to the City. He instanced Union Market, and the stone building near at hand. If the matter were put in the bands of the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, it would never be done.

Aid. Herricz contended that a competent architect was quite enough, under the head of the Department,

instead of having three Commissioners lowing around. It would only be a mode of showing political favoritism. The Committee must have he avorities in the building line whom they wanted to give a job to. The result would only be, that the building would be spoiled. If one competent architect could not be got here, he would have one sent for to Europe. A man building his own bouse would have no Commission, out one good architect.

Aid. Drake said the Alderman of the Eighth had a great desire to build the new City Hall. He moved for a Special Committee when he was one of the Standing Committee. If, in all his estimates and reports as Chairman of the Special Committee he could get no better report than this, he ought to take his chance in the new Committee. He seemed to want to be the head and front of the new City Hall; he probably wished to have his name in marble on the new building. He was a great advocate of Reform, yet, he came in with a demand for an expense of more than eight millions. He had been a mechanic, but Ald. Drake thought he was behind the age. If there were any meal behind the bushel he wanted to get it. Ald. Drake thought the Board ought not to vote for an unknown plan: there were no specifications before the Board. This was only a revise of an old plan offered in 1849.

Ald. Williamson offered a resolution that the report be recommitted, with directions to advertise for plans by competent architects, without any restriction as to size or plan. He said his reason was because he thought two years even ought to be let pass rather than have a building that would not be a credit to the City, and one that the Board would be ashamed of. There had been, hitherto, too much restriction to give a chance for the best plans to be offered and adopted. Ald. Morr knew of how, so that articles were inserted to the same effect. The matter was long before the Board would not be carried. The building, and the person who so termed it had influence on the press, (Ald. Morr knew not how,) so that articles were insert

Ald. Howard-No. This is a report of our own

Committee.

Ald. Charker thought that the Board was ready to act on the matter before the public; and, so far as he knew, the public desired, without a dissenting voice, that the present plan should be adepted. He (Ald. C.) thought it the best plan, and he would support it.

(Ald. C.) thought it the best plan, and he would support it.

Ald. MOTT considered the plan adopted by the Committee as the best offered. A plan which had turned the heads of some members here, and also some of the public prints, was one that would not at all answer; the building it proposed was one that would wholly shut in the present City Hall, making it a mere accessory. The plan recommended by the Committee was long before the Board, and met their approbation, as a plan. There might be differences of opinion as regards materials and minor points. But the plan was a good one, and were it adopted the building would not be surpassed in the world.

and would not be surpassed in the world.

Ald, Voorsits thought the plans sent in within the time named had a right to the premiums offered—the three best should get the premiums. Any plans sent in afterward could not be fairly entitled to the premiums. The Committee had consulted all the Judges, and the District-Attorney of the United States, and taken their opinion about the accommodations they would require. A more splendid appearance might be made, but the plan recommended was good enough, and high enough for all practical purposes. Grander buildings were proposed, but they were more than would be required for three hundred years; besides, they would throw the Park into the center, and leave the buildings all around, near the noise. They would cost ten millions, instead of \$600,000, which was all the proposed plan would cost. Ald. Voorhis thought the plan adopted by the Common Council was a good one, but not commodious enough; besides, it would expose the buildings too much to the noise of Broadway. The matter was too important to be rushed through, and made a political affair. Ald. V. had no interest in marble; he had bought a good deal in his time, but had paid for it all, and was under no obligation, and had no interest in regard to marble. East Chester marble was certified from the Department in Washington to be of the strongest kind; it had also the advantage of being got near the City, and will thus cost less. The Committee, however, are liberal; they recommend East Chester marble, or any other that is equally good, and no dearer—that allows any one to come in at the same price. The Committee thought it right to mention a particular marble, because there were poor kinds, such as Sing. which was nothing but sand and would crumble away. He, therefore, opposed recommitting. The Committee had had the matter only some eight or ten weeks in their hands; they had been pretty industrious; the Board had let it be a month. As to the resolution regarding a Commission, it did not ask the Legislature to appoint th

Cussed afterwards.

Aid. W.M. TUCKER hoped there would not be a recommittal, as the committee could not get any more
information on the subject; they had consulted practical men; he hoped the Board would vote down the
resolution of the committee, if they did not approve
of it. Ald. WAKEMAN thought the advertisements had too

Aid. Wakeman thought the advertisements had too much restricted the plans. The only plan offered to the Committee, aside from those brought out by the advertisements, was that adopted by the Committee. He thought it a great mistake to take the only plan presented, shutting out the competition of fifty competent artists. He thought the report should be recommitted to give other artists a chance to compete. Various professional gentlemen and artists had formed themselves into a body to consider plans that would give a building worthy of the City, not only now, but in future ages. Not a single newspaper (except one) but had a paragraph in favor of recommittal.

A VOICE—They are all given by the same person.
Ald. Wakeman—No., Sir; I know that is not so; you only speak on conjecture, but I know what I say when I say that it is not so. Even if they did all come from the same brain, that make no difference if the substance be good and sensible.

The PRESIDENT (Nathan C. Ely.,) left the Chair, leaving Ald. Williamson in it.

The PRESIDENT (Nathan C. Ely,) left the Chair, leaving Ald. WILLIAMSON in it.
Ald. CHARNCEY thought the idea that larger accommodations would be required with the growth of the City was a false one. There would be no more Courts or Aldermen wanted than now; and the plan proposed would give ample accommodation. Recommiting would only defeat the objects of the Committee and the public. The resolution ought to be at once disposed of. He (Ald. C.) did not care much what the newspapers said. Ald. Wakeman seemed to know a good deal about the origin of the newspaper articles. No doubt he did. He (Ald. C.) did not. He knew that one paper, which had often urged dispatch,

to know a good deal about the origin of the newspaper articles. No doubt he did. He (Ald. C.) did not. He knew that one paper, which had often urged dispatch, now very inconsistently said that, as so much time was lost, a little more had better be lost also.

Ald. Howard's objection was founded on this, that the gentlemen would not wish the marble with it; that excited his just suspicious. This was too fast a way of acting in a matter involving an expenditure of eight or ten millions. He was ready to vote on the plan. The present City Hall he thought a very pretty building; he did not want it hedged in with tenementhouses. He desired to know what there was wanted with 1,600 feet front; the people did not want any such extension, nor to pay for it. The plan he pronounced the most ridiculous one he ever heard of. He was against recommitting, yet he would not support the report as a whole. He could not sit quiet and hear the pretensions of men to honesty who get rick, although they began on nothing, and had no talent or character whereby to acquire wealth. Where did they get it? He did not want it specified what kind of marble should be used, but would have the best men give the best ment of the specified what kind of marble should be used, but would have the best men give the best ment of turnish that. The motion to recommit was carried by 11 to 10.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS—Monday, Dec. 11.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS-MONDAY, Dec. 11.

Soveral petitions were presented for the correction of tax, and referred.

A resolution was adopted, increasing the salary of the Recorder from \$3,000 to \$3,500 per annum.

In respect to the estimates, &c., of the Board of Education, Supervisor Chaungar stated that the Committee were preparing, as directed, the papers for printing, and would report on Thursday. Adj.

COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM. The annual meeting of the Association for the Ben-efit of Colored Orphans, was held yet, erday after-

noon at the Asylum in Fifth-av., for the purpose of electing Managers for the ensuing year. The following Managers were reflected: eiecting Managers were reclicated:

Rirabeth Bowne, No 51 Bond st; Mary S. Collins, No. 156

Bleeckerst, Mary K. Day, No. 129 East Pitheauth st, Mary
J. Gelston, No. 7 Le Roy place; Mary Givan, Sarah C. Hawker,
L. Gelston, No. 7 Le Roy place; Mary Givan, Sarah C. Hawker,
L. Hawker, M. G. S. German, Marbouck, No. 183 Twelfithet,
Ann Jay, No. 20 Bond st; Hesty King, No. 15 College-place;
Ruth Murray, No. 91 Best Thirteenth st; Rachel Noyas, Cillaton-place; Jane Palan, No. 22 Twentieth st; Rachel Phelips,
College Stokes, Thirty first st, near East River; Eliza B. StowM. No. 157 Tenthest; Sarah F. Underhill, No. 199 Henryes;
M. A. Varick, No. 322 Broadway; M. H. Van Renseslaer, East
Twenty third st, Sarah S. Willets, No. 242 East Broadway;
M. H. Van Renseslaer, Roy
Twenty third st, Sarah S. Willets, No. 242 East Broadway;
M. H. Van Renseslaer, Sarah
Twenty vinith st; Mrs. W. B. Thomson, Second av.; Mrs.
Ross, No. 2 Livingston place.

Extract from the Report.

Admitted since the opening of the Asyum, 759; Number of children at date of last raper, 219; Admitted during the present year-boys 50, girls 26; Under care during the present year-boys 50, girls 26; Under care during the year, 235; Present number-boys 164, girls 83; Indentural, 19. Returned to respectable parents at 12 years of age, by agreement, their board having been paid, 13; Went without permission, 3; Received as teachers, 2; Deaths, 21; Number of children under 8 years of age, 73.

TREASIRED.

PENEDITURIS from lat Dec. 1833, to lat Dec., 1854. Balance due at last Report, \$182 25; paid for insurance, \$102; paid selasties and wages, \$2,200 30; paid for printing. \$78 30; paid for provisions. \$6,838 48; paid for ground. \$2,000 at late 1,832 21; paid for sundries, \$578 92; paid for finely \$4,632 22; paid for sundries, \$578 92; paid for finely \$4,632 55; paid for expenses of Anniversary, \$22 21; paid Dec. \$4,832 55; paid for imprevenents and repairs, \$1,91 32; paid S. Howland's legacy invested, \$500; balance on hand, \$1,018 57. Total, \$16,373 69.

\$1,018 57. Total, \$16,375 69.

By cash, on annual subscription, \$1,141; by cash, from individuals, \$2,038 94; by cash, for board of half-orphasa, \$1,116 75; by cash, for board of children from Controller of City, \$5,04 28; by cash, from show.case, \$42 29; by cash, from indercession bonds, \$727 16; by cash, from collection at Anniversary, \$121 10; by cash, from celection at St. Philips Church, \$72; by cash, from legacy of Samuel Howland, \$1,50; by cash, from legacy of Henry Hallock, \$30; by cash, from legacy of Henry Hallock, \$30; by cash, from Trustees of Murray Fund, \$100; by cash, from Fremle Association, \$100; by cach, from appropriation of Legislature, \$3,372 17. Total, \$16,373 69.

RUMORED FIGHT BETWEEN THE PU-GILISTS TOM HYER AND POOL

A considerable excitement was created in the lower part of the City in consequence of a rumor having been circulated that the noted pugilists Bill Pool and Tom Hyer had got into a fight at one of the Mercer-st. grog-shops, and that Poel, being unable to escape the fierce assault of Hyer, had drawn a knife and plunged it into the abdomen of the latter, causing a fatal wound. A very large number of persons believed the report to be true until Pool made his appearance at a drinking house in Chambers-st., perfectly well, and stated that no encounter had taken place between him and Hyer. It was further reported that Pool had been arrested and taken to the Essex Market Police Court, and the fighting men of the Fourteenth Ward repaired there in great numbers, but soon discovered that they had been "sold." The report originated from the fact that Jim Hughes and one Pargene, pugilists of less note, had a bloody fight together at a drinking place in Broadway on Saturday night, when Hughes stabbed his opponent in the side and face with a knife, and has thus far, escaped arrest. Pargene is now under bonds of \$5,000 to answer for a brutal assault upon an unoffending citizer which took place on election day. The wounds he received from Hughes are said to b

THE LIVERPOOL and PHILADELPHIA

FOR SAVANNAH-FARE REDUCED,-The United States Mail Steamship STATE OF GEORGIA.
Capt J. J. Garvin, will leave PHILADELPHIA for SAVANNAH, on WEDNESDAY, Docember B. at 10 o'clock A. M.
Feto, #20; Stearage, #7; The KEYSTONE STATE, will
leave as show the following WEDNESDAY. Agents in NewYork, SCRANTON & TALLMAN, No. 19 Old Slip, where
State rooms may be secured.

Steamboats and Railroads.

NEW-YORK and NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT, Dec. 11, 1834-5
TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK-FOR New Haven, 7, 8 A. M.,
(Ex., 1) 2 M., 30, (Ex., 30, 0), Ca. and Ac., 4 P. M., for Bridgeport, 7, 8 A. M., (Ex.,) 12 M., 3, (Ex.,) 30, (Ac. and Ex.,) 4
P. M.; for Millord Strafford, Fairfield, Southport and wateport, 7 A. M., 12 M., 3.50, 4 P. M.; for Norwalk, 7 A. M., 12
M., 3, (Ex.,) 3.50, (Ex. and Ac.,) 4, 5, 15 P. M.; for Davies and
Greenwich, 7 A. M., 12 M., 4, 5, 15 P. M.; for Stamford, 7, 8
A. M., (Ex.) 12 M., 3, (Ex.,) 30, 4, 15, 5, 15 P. M.; for Power of Chester and intermediate stations, 7 A. M., 12 M., 4, 5, 15, 6, 15

P. M.

CONNECTING TRAINS—For Boston, S.A. M., (Ex.) 3 P. M., (Ex.) for Hartford and Springfield, S. (Ex.) 12 M., 3 P. M., (Ex.), for Connecticut River Railroad to Montreal, S.A. M. (Ex.); for Canal Railroad, S.A. M., (Ex.) 12 M.; for New4 London Railroad, S.A. M., 3 P. M.; for Housestonic Railroad, S.A. M., 3 P. M.; for Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7 A. M., 3 P. M. (Ex.); for Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7 A. M., 3 P. M. (Ex.); for Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7 A. M., 30 P. M. (Ex.); for New York—From New Haven, 5.30, 7, 9.35 A. M., 1.15, (Ex.), 4 15, 8 P. M. (Ex.); from Bridgeport, 6.10, 7.42, 10.18 A. M., 1.35, (Ex.), 4 56, 8 P. M. (Ex.); from Norwalk, 6, 6 44, 8, 15, 10.52 A. M., 2 20, (Ex.), 5.30, 9 08 P. M. (Ex.); from Port Chester, 5.30, 6.43, 7.28, 3 7, 1.13 A. M., 6, 18 P. M.

HARLEM RAILROAD.-INLAND ROUTE.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—INLAND ROUTE.

On and after Monday, Dec. 11, Sundays excepted, for ALBANY and TROY.

LEAVING DEPOT CORNER OF WHITE & CENTRE-STS, Mail Train at 7.30 A.M., stopping at White Plains, Newcastle, Croon Falls, and stations North, connecting at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad Express Train, arriving at Albany at 11 F. M.

Croon Falls, at 10.15 A. M., stopping at Way Stationa.

FROM CITY HALL STATION.

Croon Falls, at 2 P. M., stopping at May Stationa with the Plains, at 3.30, 5 and 6.15 P. M., stopping at Vay Stationa.

White Plains, at 3.30, 5 and 6.15 P. M., stopping at Yorkville and Stations North.

Williams's Bridge, at 7, 9.30 A. M., 215, 4.20, 5.30, 8 and 12 P. M., stopping at all Way Stations.

FROM TWENTY SIXTH-ST. STATION.

Williams's Bridge, at 9 A. M. White Plains, at 12 M. Passengers may also procure Tickets, and have their baggage checked for Utica, Budido, and other places West and North of Albany, at the Company's Offices, corner of Bowery and Broone-et, and 4thew, and 26thest, and 4they, and 26thest, and 4they, and 26thest, and 4they, at 1245 P. M., stopping at all Mail Stations above Williams's Bridge, arriving at New York at 1245 P. M. Leaving Depot "Western Railroad," corner of Maiden-lane and Deanst-Tain, leaves Troy at 2.35 P. M., and Albany 2.45 P. M., stopping at Chatham Four Corners, Philmont, Martin-

Leaving Depot. Western Railroad, "corner of Maiden-lane and Dean-st.
Express Train, leaves Troy at 2.33 P. M., and Albany 2.45
P. M., stopping at Chatham Four Corners. Philmont, Martin-dale, Hillsdale, Copake, Millerton, Amenia, Wassale, Dover, Paterson, Towners, Browners, Croton Falls, White Plains, and Williams's Bridge, Passengers by this train will not be landed between Croton-Falls and Williams's Bridge Falls. Passengers between Croton Falls and Williams's Bridge Falls. Passengers between Croton Falls and Williams's Bridge Falls. Passengers between Croton Falls stopping at 18.
7 A. M., from Croton Falls, stopping at 18.
3 P. M., from Creton Falls, stopping at 18.
3 P. M., from Creton Falls, stopping at 18.
5.30 P. M., 5 md 7 A. M., 2.15 and 6 P. M., from White Plains, stopping \$1.

5 and 7 A. M., 215 and 6 P. M., from White Plains, stopping

S and 7 A. M., 2.15 and 6 P. M., from White Plains, stopping at all Stations.

From Williams's Bridge, at 6.40, 3.30 and 10.19 A. M., 12.45 M., 3.05, 6.7.15 and 3.30 P. M., atopping at all Stations.

Passengers by the 10.10 A. M. from Williams's Bridge and the 2.15 P. M. from White Plains will be landed in New York at the 20th at Station only.

Trains will leave for Croton Falls, and all Way Stations, at 4.30 A. M. and 5 P. M. Returning, will leave for the Falls at 4.30 A. M. and 5 P. M. Returning, will leave Croton Falls at 7 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. stopping at all Way Stations.

Passengers by the Sunday Trains will be received and landed in New York at the 26th at Station only.

Freight for Albany received daily, until 4 P. M., at the Depot, corner of Centre and White sta.

JOHN D. ELIOT, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—WINTER TUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—WINTER
ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25,
the Trains will leave Chamberset. Station as follows:
Express Train, 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains.
Mail Train, 8 A. M. Through Way Train, 12 M.
Express Train, 4.6 P.M. Accommodation Train at 6 P.M.
For Poughkeepsle: Way Passenger Trains at 7.15 and 10.28
A.M.

r. Peekskill at 3, 4 and 5.30 P. M.

Tarrytown at 1 and 8 P. M.

Tarrytown. Peekskill and Poughkeepste Trains stop all the Way Stations.

Seengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, 14th and

The larry Stations.

Il the Way Stations.

Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, 14th Marchael.

Sistests.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 9 A.M., from Canal-st. for Albany, stopping at all Way Stations.

OLIVER H. LEE, Vice-President.